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in political and non-political and ministerial acts, to his power of administrative execution; in other words, the first part treats of the executive and his powers and functions. In part two the subject of relief against administrative action is considered under three heads: actions to recover damages or money against various administrative officers; the second chapter of part two deals with actions for specific relief, that is, actions in which *mandamus*, *quo warranto*, *certiorari*, and *habeas corpus* proceedings are instituted to obtain specific relief from administrative officers; the last chapter is devoted to judicial control over the various administrative officers.

This book creates a favorable impression at first glance by reason of its attractive green buckram binding and clear print on heavy paper. The difference in treatment as compared with Goodnow's case book on the same subject is very marked. Goodnow, in his recital of cases, devotes more space to the statement of facts and such parts of the opinion as will bring out all the points of administrative law, considered in each particular case; Freund, on the other hand, includes only the part of each case which applies directly to the special topic or principle which the case is intended to illustrate. As Goodnow intends his casebook to supplement his textbook on the principles of administrative law he makes use but sparingly of additional references in form of foot notes, while Freund uses these to facilitate a more thorough study of administrative law.

Robert T. Potts.

EQUITY IN PROCEDURE. By William T. Hughes. Central Law Journal Co., St. Louis, 1911.

If there is anything in this volume that really bears on equity or procedure it will probably remain undiscovered for the author's style is so obscure and his method so discursive, that it is doubtful whether the average lawyer could be persuaded to analyze its involved passages, with a view to determining what it is that is intended to be proved. On the other hand, some will no doubt enjoy his trenchant criticisms of the "legal jungle" and regard as profound his restatement of some of the obvious principles of law in terms of maxims. These latter are applied to legal topics in groups or, so-called, "trilogies" with auxiliary maxims or "cognates." Now, as Austin Abbott has said, there is a certain charm about legal maxims. They seem to put so much wisdom in so few words. But when the attempt is made to solve a question by maxims, it usually results in resolving the question into another double question, quite as debatable as the first, namely, which of two or more maxims is properly applicable? From the thousand and one aphorisms that have been handed down from the remote past it is of course, possible to select some that pithily express some phases of rules of law, or what were rules of law. But to seek in maxims the rules of social conduct, or the reasons for those rules or the principles upon which they are based, is to search the shadow for the substance, and to assume that modern jurisprudence will find its "datum posts" in wise saws and their modern instances is, putting it mildly, to underestimate the progress of the law as a science.

W. H. L.

CASES ON PERSONS AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS. By Albert M. Kales, Professor of Law in Northwestern University. American Casebook Series. St. Paul: West Publishing Co. 1911. Pp. XXIX, 654.

The author states in his prefatory note that in compiling this casebook he endeavored to incorporate those requisites which he thought Professor Ames had in mind when writing casebooks. These he conceived to be: A comparative study, in a given subject, of the law of all jurisdictions where